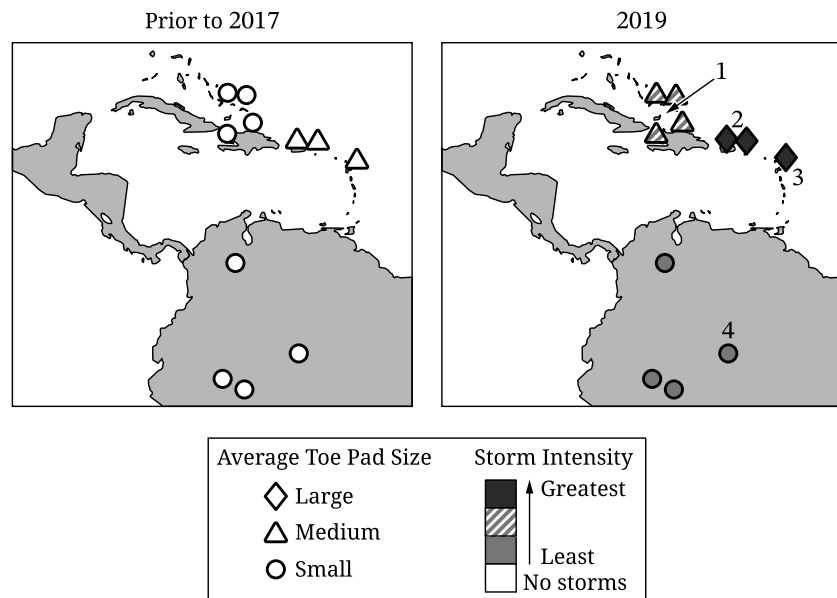


The following information applies to all parts.

5. Anole lizards throughout the Caribbean islands and Central and South America have pads of varying sizes on the bottom surfaces of their toes. The sizes of the toe pads are genetically determined and not the result of phenotypic plasticity. During storms with high winds, anoles cling to trees with the help of their toe pads. In recent years, an increase in both the number and intensity of storms has occurred across the range of anole habitats.

In 2017, two very intense storms occurred in the Caribbean islands within a month. In 2019, scientists investigated the relationship between the intense storms and the average toe pad size of the offspring of lizards that survived the storms. The scientists determined the average toe pad size of the surviving offspring and grouped their measurements into three categories: small, medium, and large toe pads. The scientists then compared the 2019 toe pad measurements with measurements recorded prior to 2017. Their data are represented in the figure.

A Map Representing Toe Pad Size Distributions Prior to 2017 and in 2019



Part A

Describe the role that changes in abiotic factors have in natural selection.

Part B

Based on the figure, **explain** the relationship between storm intensity and average toe pad size.

Part C

Identify the region on the 2019 map, by indicating the number, that experienced the least storm intensity.

Part D

Based on the information provided, **explain** how continued differences in storm intensity can apply different selective pressures on anole populations living on the Caribbean islands, eventually leading to speciation.

4. Twenty million years ago the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean were connected, and water flowed freely between the two bodies of water. Many of the same marine species were found in both areas. Over millions of years, the land referred to as the Isthmus of Panama formed, eventually closing off the connection between the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean and creating two separate bodies of water. The ecology of these two marine habitats was dramatically altered by this land formation. The warmer Caribbean water could no longer flow west, so the Pacific water cooled and became more nutrient-rich, while the Caribbean water became warmer.

A. Describe the genetic evidence that evolution is occurring in a population.

B. Explain how the isolation of marine species by the formation of a land barrier can lead to divergent evolution of those species.

The formation of the Isthmus of Panama connected two continents, North America and South America. Many North American land animal species migrated to South America after the formation of the isthmus and occupied similar niches as South American species.

C. Predict the effect the formation of the isthmus had on resource availability for South American species.

D. Justify your prediction in part C.

5. Researchers study mechanisms that enable or prevent speciation.

(a) **Describe** a post-zygotic mechanism that prevents gene flow and thus enables speciation.

New genes can evolve from noncoding regions of DNA. It is not until certain regulatory elements are present in the DNA that a noncoding region becomes a new, functional gene that encodes a protein. These regulatory elements include a promoter, a 5' untranslated region (UTR) followed by a start codon, and a 3' UTR following a stop codon (Figure 1).

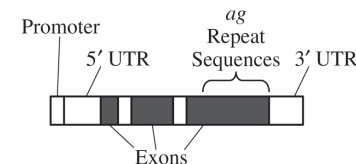


Figure 1. Basic structure of a functional *ag* gene

Researchers studied the evolution of the family of antifreeze-glycoprotein (AG) encoding genes in Gadidae, a family of marine fish known as cods. When present in the fish, these glycoproteins reduce the freezing temperature of the fish. The researchers compared genomic sequences in nine cod species and one non-cod fish species, *B. brosmie*. They recorded the presence or absence of the elements of functional *ag* genes as well as *ag*-like sequences that are similar to a functional gene but have undergone mutation and do not contain all the elements required to enable protein production (Figure 2).

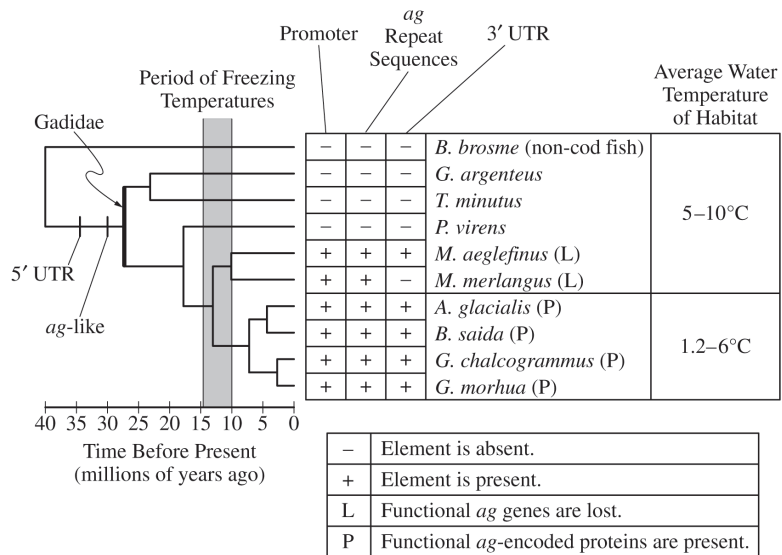


Figure 2. Phylogenetic tree showing the evolution of *ag* genes

- (b) Based on the data in Figure 2, **explain** how changes to the genome enabled cods to survive and reproduce after a period of freezing temperatures between 10 and 15 million years ago.
- (c) Using the template in the space provided for your response, place an “X” on the phylogenetic tree to **represent** the origin of the functional *ag* gene.
- (d) Based on Figure 2, **explain** how genetic differences among the species in the Gadidae family determine the habitats in which they can survive.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet.

If there are multiple parts to this question, write the part letter with your response.

4. Existing isolated brook trout populations in Newfoundland, Canada, were once part of a larger population that was fragmented at the end of the most recent glaciation period about 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. Researchers investigated 14 naturally separated stream populations of brook trout. They found that the populations are all genetically distinct and show differences in morphology.

- (a) **Describe** the prezygotic barrier that results in these genetically distinct populations.
- (b) Brook trout with longer fins are able to swim faster than brook trout with shorter fins. In one of the Newfoundland streams, the main prey of the brook trout evolved to move faster. For brook trout living in this stream, **explain** the difference in fitness between longer-finned individuals and shorter-finned individuals.
- (c) If two morphologically and behaviorally distinct populations of brook trout remain isolated for many generations, **predict** the likely impact on both populations.
- (d) Researchers claim that there are more genetic differences between any two current brook trout populations than there are between any single current population and the ancestral brook trout population from which all the trout are descended. Provide reasoning to **justify** their claim.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet.

4. In 1981 a single immature male *Geospiza conirostris* finch flew more than 100 kilometers from the Galápagos island of Española to the Galápagos island of Daphne Major, where no *G. conirostris* finches were living. The immigrant finch bred with a female *G. fortis*, a species of finch common on Daphne Major. The F_1 finches and later generations interbred only within their lineage. By 2012 scientists counted 23 individuals, including eight breeding pairs, within this hybrid lineage on Daphne Major. The hybrid lineage became known as Big Bird.

Birds with different beak shapes and sizes eat different types of food. The dimensions of the Big Bird beaks relative to the beaks of the major competitor finch species on Daphne Major are shown in Figure 1.

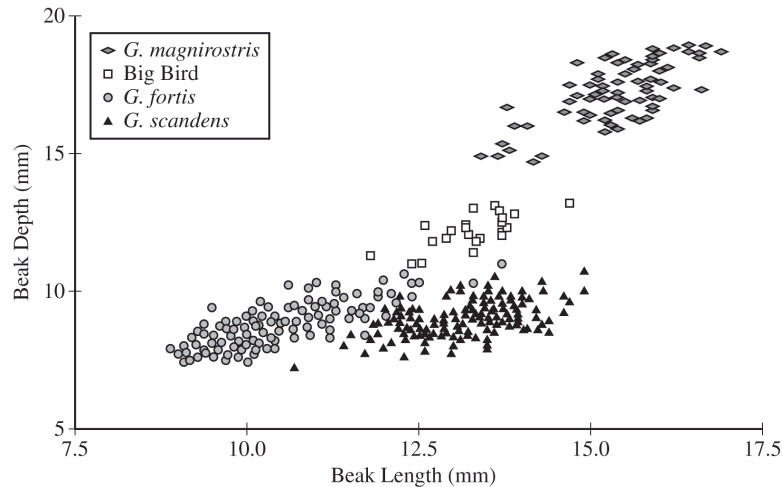


Figure 1. The dimensions of the beaks of the Big Bird lineage and of its major competitor species in 2012 on Daphne Major. Each symbol represents the beak dimensions of a single bird.

- (a) The Big Bird lineage became reproductively isolated from *G. fortis*. **Describe** one prezygotic mechanism that likely contributed to the reproductive isolation of the Big Bird lineage from *G. fortis*.
- (b) Based on the data in Figure 1, **explain** why the Big Bird population has been able to survive and reproduce on Daphne Major.
- (c) A virus infects and kills all *G. magnirostris* on Daphne Major but does not affect the other finch species. Assuming food type and availability stay the same, **predict** the most likely change in the beak phenotype of the Big Bird population after six more generations.
- (d) Provide reasoning to **justify** your prediction in part (c).

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet.